

Oxford Democrat.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARENTS.

By CH. GOTT. SALZMANN.

1. How to make yourself hated by your children.—Treat them with injustice, their hatred will naturally follow. Or this purpose may be effected by one parent's setting the children against the other. (Mr. S. here instances the very common practice of mothers threatening children with being punished by their father, or condoling with them when their father has corrected them.) Be insensible to the caresses of your children, or take no share in their pleasures, and they will soon feel an aversion to you. Deny your children innocent gratifications. Treat the little mistakes of your children with ridicule. 2. How to make your children despise you.—Acquaint them with your faults. Lay many injunctions on them, without seeing whether they are obeyed; threaten them often without executing your threats; and they will soon laugh at you. 4. How to make your children soon envy and hate each other.—Bestow all your affection on one, and none on the rest. Praise one child while you punish another. Take no notice of the injuries your children do one another, and never examine into the occasion of their quarrels. 5. How to stifle in your children the sentiments of humanity.—Speak evil of people frequently in their presence. 6. How to teach children cruelty.—Instruct them early to take pleasure in the pains and sufferings of animals. 7. How to make your children revengeful.—When they are angry, give them something to vent their anger upon. When your child is hurt by any one, represent the mischief as very great, and never attribute any blame to him. 8. How to teach children envy.—Represent the happiness of other people as a misfortune to them. 9. How to make children malicious.—When once you have brought them to regret the happiness of others, they will soon take pleasure in their misfortunes. 10. How to make children afraid of certain animals.—Endeavor to persuade them that they are venomous. 11. How to give children an aversion to people of different religious opinions from themselves.—Tell them that God hates all who do not believe what they do. Set them a good example of this in your own practice. 12. How to make children insensible to the beauties of nature.—Reprove them when they notice any productions of nature, and call off their attention by promising them other gratifications. 13. How to teach children to see spirits.—Tell them many stories of ghosts and apparitions. 14. How to make children afraid of thunder.—Always appear greatly alarmed as soon as you perceive a thunder cloud. 15. How to make children afraid of death.—Represent death to them as the greatest of all evils. 16. How to teach children to hate religion.—Depict God to them as a being to be dreaded. Bring them to an acquaintance with religion by means not pleasant to them. Inspire them with hatred and contempt to the teachers of religion. 17. How to render children capricious.—Do every thing they desire. 18. How to instruct children to tell lies.—Excite them very early to say what is not true. Laugh at, and reward their lies. Believe every thing they say. Punish them when they confess the truth. Let your questions give them occasion to tell lies. 19. How to accustom your children early to slander.—Encourage them to speak evil of others. 20. How to make children unhappy and discontented in their stations.—Teach them to view every thing on its worst side. Speak to them highly of things they cannot obtain. 21. How to render children obstinate.—Pay no heed to their modest requests; but consent to whatever they demand with persevering importunity. 22. How to make children useless members of society, and joyless in themselves.—Force them to some employment for which they have neither capacity nor inclination. 23. How to render children lascivious.—In the choice of a tutor, consider his accomplishments more than his virtue and morals. Caress your wife before them. 24. How to make children voluptuous.—Indulge their appetites in every thing. Let them have plenty of money, without inquiring what they do with it. Give them dainties, and in giving commend them highly. 25. How to make children gluttonous.—Take care that their bellies are always well stuffed. 26. How to render your children weary of being good.—Notice not their endeavors to be good, and they will soon be weary of them. 27. How to make children stupid.—Give them a good box on the ear, every time they forget anything. Give yourself up to drunkenness, and you will necessarily have stupid children. Make your children prematurely wise, and they will necessarily become stupid. 28. How to make your children unhandy.—See

that they have every thing done for them. 29. How to teach children negligence.—Cheek in early life their love of order. 30. How to make children vain.—Instruct them soon in the value of dress. Introduce them as early as possible into company. 31. How to give children an inclination for idleness.—Represent to them frequently the grievousness of work, and the pleasures of being idle. 32. How to make children covetous.—Instill into them, as soon as possible, high notions of the value of money. 33. How to render children deaf to good advice.—Be incessantly preaching to them their duties. 34. A couple of infallible means of leading children into all kinds of vice.—Frequently practice before them those vices you wish them to adopt. Leave your children to themselves and the servants. 35. Universal means of depriving children of health and life.—Make them tender by keeping them extremely warm. Deprive them of fresh air. Accustom them to delicate and dainty food. Give them plenty of medicines. Let them have infirm and unhealthy nurses. 36. An excellent method to make children cripples.—Let them wear stays.

From a work lately published.

THE FAITHLESS HUSBAND.

There is no suffering more acute than that felt by an affectionate and sensitive mind, mourning over the violation of nuptial vows. This suffering is not confined to the unhappy woman, in the dwelling of poverty, who, at the midnight hour, trembles, as she hears the approaching footsteps of her drunken husband. You may go into many an elegant furnished abode, and find the broken hearted wife and mother, surrounded by every external comfort, and yet in solitude, and in silence, and tears. There is nothing that will compensate for the neglects of those we love. "I have seen," says a quaint writer, "the accomplished wife, before twenty moons had waned since she changed her name, sitting lone and solitary as the sparrow on the house-top. Perhaps her health was now so delicate that the nourishing care of her partner was almost necessary to her existence; but he was gone away to some political, literary or perhaps to some dissipated club. Perhaps he returns at midnight, breathing the fumes of wine, and steaming with the smoke of segars."

You call him a brute who breaks his wife's heart; so he also is a brute who breaks his wife's heart; and how many an unhappy wife sits friendless and alone, during all the hours of evening, and even of the night, when her faithless husband is seeking his pleasures in other society. How painful must be her reflections on thus finding her fondest anticipations disappointed, and the friends, at which she hoped to be blessed with sympathy and society, deserted and desolate. That man deserves not the generous affections of a wife, who will not invite her love by the respect and honor of personal attention. It is not a few gaudy trinkets and occasional freaks of fondness that can give your wife a happy heart, and make her home a happy one. There must be real, substantial kindness, the unequivocal evidence of love for the society and joys of home.

It is not infrequently that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks, because he once loved her, and she neglects those attentions which first enchained his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow. That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantments of a cheerful room and a cheerful heart. There is not one man in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

Jokes upon Lawyer. The English papers state that a certain member of the bar, remarkable for his red face and irritable temper, goes by the appropriate name of the "red precipitate." A better joke than this, however, has been committed at the expense of one of the gentlemen of the long robe, remarkable for his high stature, and, at the same time, vacant countenance.—He has been christened the "long vacation." Another in New Hampshire, whose complexion indicated a more extensive practice at the bar of the hotel, than at the bar of the court, was said, by Judge V., to be a "very deep red lawyer."

As Col. Haskett, the pedestrian, was passing a house, an old lady, attracted by the velocity of his movements, ran to the door and exclaimed, "Hallo, Mister, arn't you the great pedestrian man that walks on bread and water?"

[New England Review.]

Dunning and Lord Mansfield. Dunning, whose debauched habits often made him late at court of mourning, on one occasion came shuffling into the King's Bench at half-past 9. Lord Mansfield was very vexed, "Do you know what hour it is, Mr. Dunning?" Mr. D. pulling out his watch, "Half-past nine, my lord." "I have been here an hour, Mr. Dunning." "Then, my lord, we have been equally irregular."

lar, you half an hour too soon, and I half an hour too late." On another occasion Dunning had been strongly contesting a point of law, and urged Lord Mansfield to revise his opinion. "Mr. Dunning, I apprehend I sit here by his Majesty's permission, to decide what is the law; at this rate I had better go home and burn my books." "You had better go home and read them," said Dunning, aside, and pretty loud.

Jackson Money. Gold-pieces are already coming into circulation. Halves and quarters of eagles begin to take the place of small notes. We shall soon have a substantial currency instead of one of paper.

Iron. Large deposits of this valuable mineral are found in different sections of our state. One of the best that we know of is in Buckfield, Oxford county, about a mile from the village on the Paris road. It is the real mountain ore, or more properly speaking, the magnetic oxide of iron, and very rich. Why have not some of our capitalists set up a furnace there long ago? Report saith, that when it was first discovered, some of the Massachusetts Iron Founders came down and bought the ore, professing that they wished to set up a furnace immediately in the neighborhood. To encourage the scheme the proprietor sold it low; but when they had obtained possession they departed—pushed their own fires at home with increased zeal, and kept the Buckfield ore where nature deposited it. [Maine Farmer.]

A chance for speculators. The editor of the Ohio Hemisphere offers to bet one hundred dollars that Martin Van Buren, of New York, (if living, and in the event of his nomination by a Democratic National Convention,) will receive the electoral vote of New York, for the next President. On the like terms, one hundred dollars, that he will receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. On the like terms, one hundred dollars, that he will receive the vote of Ohio; and four hundred dollars, that Robert Lucas will be re-elected Governor of Ohio. The bets all to be taken, and taken separately. And he will not object, further, in order to make even change, to throw in another one hundred dollars, (in case he is living at the time of the election, and accepts of the Democratic Nomination,) that Martin Van Buren of New York, will be the next President of the United States.—Boston Morning Post.

Maine Election.—It is well known to many of our citizens that the Bank party have raised a large sum of money in this city, among their partisans, to which fund probably the Bank itself also contributed, to operate upon the Maine election, to induce the farmers and citizens of Maine, by all sorts of means, misrepresentations, falsehood and persuasions, to put on the Bank yoke. The FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, raised among our District citizens, are to be employed, we understand, in supporting and circulating the federal village papers, several of which will come out daily, teeming with their falsehoods, until after the election. Agents, pretended travellers, will be sent to every part of the State, to disseminate their falsehoods, and propagate Bank principles. A gentleman recently from Maine, informs us that he saw in Portland, in one boat, about twenty Boston dandy politicians, on their way to the Augusta convention, which is to nominate a Bank Candidate for Governor of Maine.—These Boston gentlemen were not act as lobby members. He also saw several individuals from this city in the character of travellers; and he heard of many more in different parts of the State, who are on the same errand, to enlighten the farmers of Maine on the subject of their political duties! It is the business of these gentlemen to state, at all convenient times particularly in stages, steamboats, taverns, and other public places, that they are no politicians, or that they were, until recently, Jacksonmen, but are now opposed to the Democracy and Jackson—and from their own experience, are certain that a Bank is necessary, and that Jacksonism must be put down in Maine, or the country is ruined—that the friends of the administration are leaving it every where, that it is impossible to find any Jackson men, but office holders, any where else; and the like kind of talk, which our Maine friends will hear often repeated by these travelling agents, from now until after their election.—Another mode with these Bank agents, in the disguise of gentlemen is to run down democratic papers.—If they find in a tavern or barber's shop a democratic paper—they immediately exclaim "Do you take this ere paper? If you patronise such a paper you shant have my custom!" However, we think, so far as politics are concerned, the Bank men of Boston will have spent their money on the Maine people in vain.—The farmers whom they would influence are much better informed than these dandies sent to enlighten them. The following extract of a letter from an intelligent citizen residing in the interior of that State shows that the Democracy of Maine is wide awake, and knows the movements of the Essex Junto politicians of Boston:—

"Dear Sir.—Do the 'Essex Junto' believe seriously, they can bribe the Democracy of Maine into a dereliction of their principles and their duty? Are they such asses as to suppose for a moment, that the yeomanry of our State will be so fascinated as to be bought up with the gold of the U. S. Bank? Have they not tried it before to their hearis content? Vain and impotent attempt. As well might they assail that invincible and incorruptible band of patriots who compose the democracy of the Granite State, as to make inroads upon the stout hearts and heard hands of the republican farmers of Maine.—I know they bluster, and brag, and threaten, and coax, and wheedle without measure—this is their old trade. But you will find us firm and united—opposing an undivided phalanx to all their attacks—whether open and bold, or secret and insidious. I am no prophet, or the son of a prophet, if we do not carry our Elections in September. Every where, and on all sides, the cry is 'down with the Bank of the United States—down with this Boa Constrictor, which is attempting to get us within his coils to crush and destroy us.' The watch word is, Liberty and no Bank—no monopoly—no monied aristocracy—away with your paper rags—give us the gold and silver. Depend upon it, there is a good spirit abroad in our State. There is a proper feeling pervading every town from which I have heard, and this embraces some in every county. The Bank may prepare for a woeful defeat in September. Gov. Dunlap will be elected by a triumphant vote, and we shall elect democratic members of Congress in every district but one—and even in old Kennebec there is hope."

Since the establishment of our government, no question has arisen which has rallied the friends of the Administration, and the lovers of their country, with greater firmness, unanimity of feeling, and sincerity of purpose, than that which is now presented to the American people for their decision. The question is met with cheerfulness that belongs to the consciousness of a good cause, and with the determined spirit that nothing could awaken but the momentous consequences that hang upon the issue.

Shall the bank of the United States be re-chartered? That is the question. Shall we be ruled by an immense monied power, that sets at defiance the constitution and authorities of the land, that has erected itself into a co-ordinate branch of the government? or shall we preserve inviolate the sacred inheritance of our Fathers, and transmit to our children the blessings of equal laws, and republican institutions? This is the issue forced upon us by the arrogant claims of a corporation created for public purposes, and not for private ends.

Who are the parties to this controversy of which the people are to be judges? The stockholders of the Bank and their friends,—dependent debtors of the Bank—those who would overthrow the Administration right or wrong—ambitious politicians, who rely upon the power and influence of the Bank for the success of their schemes? These comprise one party—I need not ask, and my countrymen need not be told, of whom the other is composed.

It is not those whose official existence depends upon the party in power; it is not those only who prefer to approbate the Administration rather than censure it when they can do so conscientiously—it is that formidable class of candid, high-minded men, who have no party prejudice to combat, no ends to accomplish but those of their country, with no ambitious views to gratify but the ever predominant desire to maintain their independence and preserve untouched by pollution, the blessings of civil and religious freedom—that we see arrayed on the side of the Administration in opposing the pretensions of the Bank.

We see the Pioneers, the hardy yeomanry of Ohio, whose have no partialities for the party in power, who opposed the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency,—with firmness and sincerity, standing side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with the early friends of the Administration in this struggle against a controlling monied power.

Let us not be deceived by the artifices of the Bank's advocates. They must not be allowed to change the issue they have made unless they abandon their claims. To allow the elections to turn upon any other point than the re-creation of the Bank, and the Bank still keep the field, would be a dereliction of duty, an abandonment of a cause that has every thing in it to awaken the energies of freemen.

The partisans of the Bank can well be indulged in their attacks upon independent presses, and independent men, whose influence they dread. It is their only resource. A cause supported by truth, and sustained by principles, needs no arm of defence but those of argument and fact. It is only in cases barren of all such recommendations to the favorable consideration of intelligent men, that recourse is had to misrepresentation, falsehood, and indefensible aspersions of private character.

The cause for which we are laboring is the cause of the constitution and of equal rights. It is national in all its bearings, in every aspect in which it can be viewed. In the arduous of self vindication, to abandon it, would be inexcusable. Adopting this motto, "our country first, and ourselves afterwards" our attention cannot be diverted from the engrossing question that is to be decided through the ballot

boxes at our approaching elections, shall the charter of the present United States Bank be renewed?—[Ohio Review.]

[From the Boston Post.]

Louisiana Election.—According to the Journal of Commerce, in the thirty-three parishes that have been heard from White has about 1600 majority.

In the first Congressional district, Johnson, the Anti-Jackson candidate, is elected. In the second Congressional District, Gen. Ripley, the Jackson candidate, is elected. The returns received give him 672 votes, Chinn 369, Woodruff 242, Bradford 175.

The New Orleans Bee says, that in the election for Governor, party politics were not at issue, and states that the Jackson majority in New Orleans in the contest between Jackson and Adams, 1828) was only about 65; and in contest between Jackson and Clay 1732) only 168. The State Government of Louisiana has always been Anti-Jackson. The members of the present Congress are also all Anti-Jackson. But it has so happened that the Jackson Electors of President have in both cases succeeded.

We copy the following from the N. Y. Evening Post of Tuesday:

Victory!—The administration party in Louisiana have succeeded in electing General Ripley, their candidate Congress from the Second District. This is a great victory! For at the last Congressional election the Bank party carried every district, by an average majority of upwards of eight hundred votes! The returns from the third district may probably furnish us with another loaf for our wreath of triumph.

GENERAL RIPLEY.

This gentleman, recently elected to Congress from Louisiana, is a staunch friend of the administration, and will be a valuable acquisition to the party to which he is attached in the House. He signalled himself in the last war and was formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He is brother of the Hon. J. W. Ripley, lately the Democratic member of Congress, from Oxford District, in Maine.

The opposition are endeavoring to assuage the mortification which they feel at his election by qualifying his politics, and representing him as opposed to some of the measures of the President. But this is a shallow artifice, and will result pretty much like similar misrepresentations, in regard to Mr. Wilkins of Pennsylvania, and divers western members who were elected to the present Congress. The truth is, Gen. Ripley has been repeatedly the Democratic candidate for the Senate and House.—And now that he is successful, he will make a difference of two in favor the Administration on the Bank or any other leading question.

We shall be well content with similar success in the elections which will follow in other States for members of the House. The editor of the Newburyport Herald thinks "the ball has been opened in fine style" in Louisiana.—So say we; and we comfort him with the prospect of seeing, other Western States, before long, dancing to the same tune. Let the ball roll on.—[Essex Banner.]

Whig and Tory. A couple of grey headed revolutionary patriots, residing in the country, visited the village of Onandagua, N. Y. some few days since. Upon entering the town, one of the first novelties that attracted their attention, was a placard headed,—"WHIG MEETING!" The old patriot's hearts leaped within them. The endeared principles and associations of other days, rose up in their imaginations, and so took possession of their bosoms, that they almost involuntarily found themselves entering the door of the building in which the meeting had organized. They sat down, and instead of seeing hoary-headed sires like themselves, they saw around them, pert little sprigs of nobility, with ruffie flairs, and pounce boxes, and looks of most flustering self complacency. Presently one of them rose and commenced a speech, by lauding the Bank—denouncing Jackson, and eulogizing all the evils of Pandora's box, to the magic influence of Mr. Van Buren. The old veterans grew restive, and at last, unable to withstand the moving eloquence of the speaker, simultaneously left their seats and walked out. "Is not that," said one to the other as they hurried away, "the most confounded snarl of TORIES you ever met in your life?" "By the ghost of Arnold," exclaimed the other, "if we had met such a gathering in the revolution, we would have had them under a lock and key in less than no time!"—[Trenton Emporium.]

The ultimate end of all government is the good of the people. Now the greatest good of the people is their liberty. Liberty is to the collective body, what health is to every individual body. Without health no pleasure can be tested by man; without liberty no happiness can be enjoyed by society. BOLINGBROKE.

Politicians are guilty of the same sophistry respecting the love of liberty, as philosophers respecting the state of nature. They judge by what they see, of things very different what

they have not seen; imputing to man a natural propensity to servitude, because some slaves within their observation are seen to bear the yoke without impatience. They do not reflect that the case of liberty is the same with that of innocence and virtue; the value is not known except by those who possess them, and a taste for them is lost when they are lost themselves. I know the charms of your country, said Brasidas to a satrap, who was comparing the manner of life at Sparta with that at Persepolis, but it is out of your power to know the pleasures of mine.

An unbroken horse erects his mane, paws the ground, and starts back at the sight of a bridle, while the horse that is properly trained suffers patiently the whip and spur; so savage man bends not his neck to the yoke which civilized man submits to without murmuring, but prefers the most turbulent state of liberty to the most peaceful slavery. It is not therefore from the passiveness of enslaved nations that we must form our judgment of the natural dispositions either for or against slavery; but rather from the prodigious efforts of a free people to prevent oppression. I am sensible that the former frequently delin in favor of the tranquillity they enjoy in their chains, and that they call a state of wretched servitude a state of peace; but when I observe the latter sacrificing pleasure, repose, wealth, power, and even life itself to the preservation of that single treasure, which is so much disdained by those who have lost it; when I see free born animals dash their brains out against the bars of their prison from an abhorrence of captivity, when I behold numbers of naked savages, despising European pleasures, and hunger, fire, the sword, and death, to preserve their independence, I feel that it belongs not to slaves to argue about liberty.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 19, 1834.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick.

Representatives to Congress.

OXFORD DISTRICT.

MOSES MASON, Jr.

YORK DISTRICT.

JEREMIAH GOODWIN.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

KENNEBEC AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.

AMOS NOURSE.

PENOBSCOT DISTRICT.

GORHAM PARKS.

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

LEONARD JARVIS.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

SENATORS.

OXFORD.

JOSEPH TOBIN.

DANIEL BROWN.

YORK.

ALEXANDER MCINTIRE.

NATHANIEL CLARK.

FREDERIC GREENE.

LINCOLN.

NATHANIEL GROTON.

SETH LABAREE.

JOHN MANNING.

JOHN M. FRYE.

KENNEBEC.

VARNUM GRAM.

BENJAMIN SHAW.

JOHN WELLINGTON.

PENOBSCOT.

REUBEN BARTLETT.

IRA FISH.

CUMBERLAND.

JOSIAH PIERCE.

JONA. SMITH.

TOBIAS PURRINTON.

ELIAB LATHAM.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Oxford.—THOMAS CROCKER.

OXFORD DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The appearance of the Convention held at this place last week argues well for the cause of Democracy at the coming election. The whole District was very fully represented by delegates, democratic in feeling and principle. We had feared that the people were too careless and unconcerned as to the event of the approaching elections—that conscious of their strength in this County and District, they would from over confidence neglect the means necessary to secure us a triumphant victory throughout the State. We were therefore agreeably surprised to find the Convention so fully attended, and the remote towns so generally represented. We trust that the spirit manifested by the members will be diffused among the people, and that at the coming election Oxford will arise in her strength. They are firm and enthusiastic in support of the principles of democracy and the rights of the people. If we can but obtain a full vote the fate of the Bank will be sealed. The old officers were nominated with the exception of Mr. Mellen, County Treasurer, for whom Mr. Crocker was substituted. The fidelity, ability and integrity of Mr. Mellen are unquestioned and unquestionable; nor is the charge indicative of any dissatisfaction with him. It was advocated solely on the ground of rotation in office, and that Mr. Mellen already holds one office, that of Register of Deeds. Mr. Crocker has been always a member of the democratic party, and is well qualified for the duties of the office for which he is nominated. The other candidates selected, are all men well known to the people, tried and trusted, and deserving of their confidence and support. They have been proved and their nomination manifests the approbation of the people, and is worth more than all the reasons we could invent. They have been nurtured in

the principles of democracy, and have ever been found true to the trusts that have been confided to their care. They deserve and will receive the united support of the democracy of this county and district.

Resolutions to support the nominations made, passed unanimously, and there appeared to be a disposition among the members of the Convention to act together for the common good. The democracy of Oxford will present to their opponents an undivided front, and September will show how much they have been effected by the unparalleled distribution of federal speeches, handbills, and papers. The efforts of the Boston aristocracy aided by the exertions of their friends here, we hope, will have the effect of arousing the people, and reminding them of the importance of the contest when they see such zeal manifested by our opponents.

We notice in the federal address to the independent electors of this District, one prominent charge against the present administration in the appointment of a Collectorship at Rumford with a salary of four hundred dollars a year. The facts in relation to this matter, so far as we have learnt them, are, that representations having been made to the government from various towns in the northern section of the county, that smuggling was practiced to a considerable extent—and that the public interest required that the business should be looked to and a stop put to the traffic, the collector of the port of Portland was authorized to employ some person to watch and detect the smuggling there if any existed. That therefore a person was employed, not with a salary of \$400, as stated, but to be paid a certain sum for the time actually employed by him in the business. Now if the employment of any person there is unnecessary, and the expense a useless one, it is not the administration who are to blame, but the persons who misrepresented its necessity and importance. Show to the government that the public interests do not require or justify the expense, and then if it is continued let them bear the blame.

It is but justice to say that the address of the federal convention recently held in this place, contains less of party slang and blackguardism than their electioneering matters are usually seasoned with. The praise of this undoubtedly belongs to the gentleman who drew it up. Still we cannot but think that he was unfortunate in the only objection which he has urged against our present State administration—that of recommending a system of internal improvement. For if we recollect aright no part of the Governor's Message received more unequalled approbation from the opposition than this same recommendation. Perhaps, however, finding that the people in this county generally were not in favor of such a scheme, it was thought that a prejudice might be excited against the government on this account. Desperate indeed must be the resources of that party, when they could find no other objection against our present chief magistrate than this, that he has recommended something that has met with the approbation of his opponents. We acknowledge the full force of the objection and hope that their present censure will atone for their past approbation.

The concluding paragraph of the address betrays more of personal feeling than should have been allowed to appear in a matter of this kind.

The proceedings and address of the Democratic Convention exclude some other matter intended for this day's paper.

Printed votes will be prepared at this Office for those who may wish for them.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, held at Paris, Aug. 13, 1834, was called to order by Gen. ALVAN BOLSTER, of Rumford, and organized by the choice of JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Lovell, as Chairman, and LEWIS W. HOUGHTON, of Waterford as Secretary.

Messrs. LITTLEFIELD, of Bridgton, OSGOOD of Fryeburg, and ROBINSON, of Bethel, were appointed a Committee to receive, and examine the credentials, and report to this Convention, the names of the Delegates present.

Said Committee reported the following, viz: Leeds, Stillman Howard, Oliver P. Frost. Bridgton, N. S. Littlefield, Benj. Walker. Bethel, O'Neil W. Robinson, Israel Kimball. Fryeburg, Edward L. Osgood.

Lewiston, Nathan Reynolds, Wm. P. Frye. Norway, Henry C. Reed, Bela Noyes.

Porter, Wm. Q. Taylor. Hebron, Roger Decoster, Isaac Dwinall.

Lisbon, Benj. Burgess, Benj. H. Thorn. Denmark, Elias Bean.

Paris, Rufus Stowell, John Porter. Greenwood, William Noyes.

Harford, Winslow Hall. Minot, Calvin Bridgman, Wm. Crocker.

Stone, Amos Hastings. Dover, James F. Briggs, Jr.

Sumner, Jeremiah Howe. Harrison, Ahira Sampson.

Greene, Tristram Hill, Benj. Allen. Newry, Luke Reiley.

Sveeden, Samuel Nevers. Turner, William Bradford, Waring Richmond.

Lovell, John Walker. Stonham, Elisha Allen.

Brownfield, Daniel Goodwin. Rumford, Alvan Bolster.

Woodstock, John R. Briggs. Weld, Elisha Holman.

Waterford, Lewis W. Houghton. Peru, Daniel Hall, 2d.

Lavermore, Wm. H. Bretton, Charles Millett. Carthage, John Oliver.

Gilead, Asa Kimball. Jay, Harrison Sowell.

Buckfield, James Bonney, Jr. James Bowker. Albany, Moses Patten.

Canton, Cornelius Holland. Hamblins Gore, Geo. W. Cummings.

Howards Gore, Solomon J. Hayward. Oxford, John Lee.

Disfield, Isaac Park. Messrs. BOLSTER, of Rumford, REILEY, of Newry, and REED, of Norway were appointed a committee, to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate to be supported as Representative to the 24th Congress, from this District.

Said committee reported that the whole

number of votes was 53; and that the Hon. MOSES MASON, Jr. had 38, Scattering, 15.—Whereupon Mr. Mason was declared duly elected as candidate.

Messrs. OSGOOD, LITTLEFIELD, ROBINSON, HOLLAND, of Canton, and FRYE, of Lewiston were appointed a committee to prepare, and report resolutions to this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Littlefield, voted to adjourn 'till half past one o'clock, P. M.

The meeting being opened in the afternoon, agreeable to adjournment, Messrs. ROBINSON, PATTEE, of Albany, & NOYES, of Greenwood, were appointed a committee to receive, sort & count the votes for a candidate for County Treasurer.

Said committee having attended to that duty, reported that the whole number of votes were 37; and that THOMAS CROCKER, Esq. of Paris had 28, and was declared duly elected as candidate.

Messrs. HOLLAND, BOLSTER, and NEVERS, Sweden were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for two persons to be supported as candidates for Senators in the Legislature of Maine.

Said committee reported that the whole number of votes were 33; and that the Hon. JOSEPH TOBIN, and Hon. DANIEL BROWN had each that number.

The Committee who were appointed to prepare resolves, reported the following resolutions to the Convention, which were adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the present crisis in our political affairs calls loudly for, and demands the greatest energy and vigor of the Democratic Party to prevent a triumph of those principles which we deem subversive of the foundation of our government and the best interests of the Country.

Resolved, That we highly approve of, and cordially concur with the President of the U. States in all the leading measures in his administration, and particularly his measures in relation to the United States Bank, and we believe that in his attempts and efforts to crush that great monied Monster, he has been and will be sustained by the Democracy of the Country and every true friend of liberty.

Resolved, That we consider the late proceedings of a majority of the Senate of the United States, in condemning the President without a hearing, in refusing to ratify important nominations, and in basely attacking and calumniating the Post Master General and Post Office Department, to be acts unworthy of men of honor and the high station to which they had been elected by the people.

Resolved, That the interference of the Massachusetts Aristocracy in the elections of this State, is a direct insult upon the people; and that while we respect the parent State, we wish to have it distinctly understood that we are of age and shall act for ourselves: our votes are not to be bought with Boston money.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democrats of this County at the approaching election, a vigorous effort to sustain themselves in the triumphant majority obtained at former elections, and we believe that with unanimity of purpose and a good degree of zeal, our majority may be sensibly increased.

Resolved, That the attempts of the Federal party to impose upon the people by assuming the name of "Whig" is a proceeding beneath the character of all honorable men. Though they should change their name even again the people will tear from them their disguise and exhibit them in their naked deformity. The war party in peace and the peace party in war. Tories they are and Tories they will be.

Resolved, That in order to insure the triumph of the principles of the Democratic party it is necessary to adhere to the usages of the party; and that we consider Regular nominations, when fairly made, binding upon the members of the party, and in pursuance of that view we are in favor of a National Convention to select candidates for the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the policy pursued by our present Governor, Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP. We have full confidence in his integrity and abilities, and we fully concur in his nomination for re-election made by the Democratic members of the last Legislature, and we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we recommend to the electors of Oxford Congressional District, Hon. MOSES MASON, Jr. of Bethel, as a suitable person to be supported as a candidate for Representative in the next Congress of the United States, and that we will give him our undivided support.

Resolved, That we recommend to the electors of Oxford County, Hon. JOSEPH TOBIN, and Hon. DANIEL BROWN, for election to the Senate of this State, and Thomas Crocker, Esq. for Treasurer of Oxford County, and that we will give them our united support.

After which the meeting was addressed by N. S. Littlefield, Esq. and Luke Reiley, Esq. Messrs. SOWELL of Paris, REED of Norway, and BONNEY of Buckfield, were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of this County and Congressional District.

Noted, That the proceedings of this Convention together with the Address to the people be published in the Oxford Democrat, with the request that all Democratic papers circulating in this District would copy the same.

JOHN WALKER, Chairman.

LEWIS W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

ADDRESS.

To the People of Oxford District.

If the importance of the elective franchise is in any degree proportioned to the result dependent upon its proper exercise, the approaching election deserves your most serious consideration. Your choice is to be made, not merely between men, but between principles of vital importance to the present and future welfare of our country. We are apt to imagine each election more important than those that have preceded it, but if we would shut our eyes to the magnitude of the result that may be effected by the present contest, the zeal, the activity, and perseverance manifested by our opponents would teach us how highly they estimate its importance, and how necessary it is for us if we would sustain ourselves against their combined exertions, to be up and doing. We have to contend not merely with the opposition in this State, but with the wealth of the Massachusetts Aristocracy. It is stated and even boasted of by some of the Boston presses, that money and papers are to be freely distributed from that strong hold of federalism, among the independent yeomanry of our State, for the purpose of buying votes at the coming election. We have no fears that such attempts can be extensively successful among us, though aided by an active and desperate party here. But it serves to show the necessity of active exertion on our part. We must arouse ourselves to the performance of our duty. The "pillars" of the federal party are besting themselves. They have no hope but in our negligence. We have strength more than enough if we will but exert it. Let our exertions but correspond with those of our opponents and we shall not only beat but overwhelm them. To effect this we must be active and vigilant. Victory belongs not to the slothful, and the careless. The condition on which liberty is granted to man is eternal vigilance. Let us then show ourselves worthy of the blessing, by our attempts to preserve it.

We do not suppose that any language of ours can add vigor to the energy which inspires your minds, or give efficiency to the resolutions by which you are actuated. We shall lay before you a few plain and simple facts which shall possess the force of truth though not the gloss of novelty. New facts or reasonings are not now to be expected. We would simply refresh your minds by recalling some of the prominent events of the past year which will show the necessity of determined exertion on the part of the people in sustaining their faithful servants, if they would preserve themselves from the ambitious designs of a moneyed aristocracy. Indeed, if we were seeking to excite attention, what fictions could imagination invent more startling than the events of the past year. If these events have lost any of the effect they were calculated to produce by our familiarity with them, still they are not the less true or alarming. We have seen a moneyed institution which the people looked upon with jealousy and distrust, even when they supposed it the creature of their power, and subject to their control, assuming independence and setting at defiance the government of the country—spurning its control—seizing its money and expending it in abusing the government, and in purchasing support for itself. We have seen this institution after thus insulting the government and the people and setting them at defiance, demand a recharter and attempt to extort it from the distress of the people. The contest between the Bank of the United States and the government of the country has been the most important, and indeed the principal subject to which the attention of the people has been called during the past year. Nearly the whole of the last session of Congress has been directed to this subject, and it is made the principal question in the fall elections. The Bank having united itself with one of the parties into which the country is divided, the success of the one has become identified with that of the other, and the triumph of federalism will be the triumph of the Bank. The friends and dependents of that institution have now brought the question directly before the people, and they are called upon to say whether they will sustain the Bank in opposition to the government, or concur with the present administration in resisting the encroachments of this moneyed corporation upon the rights of the people, and withholding from it the power of perpetually repeating the distress which it has manifested the inclination and determination to produce, if all its desires are not gratified. The question is now presented to the people of this State by our opponents, they having selected as their candidate for Governor, a man who has repeatedly refused to obey the instructions of the Legislature of this State, but has always proved himself the ready and willing supporter of the Bank, and when the instructions of these two powers conflicted, he has never hesitated to obey the latter in preference to the former.

Mr. Sprague is emphatically the Bank candidate. If you are in favor of that institution—if you are disposed to sanction its conduct during the past year and aid it in procuring a recharter, you cannot do it more effectually than by voting for Mr. Sprague. That much commercial distress and embarrassment have been felt in the country during the past year is not denied. Of the causes that have produced this, you are capable of judging. The facts are before you, and familiar to you. Our opponents attribute all the suffering that has been experienced to the removal of the public money deposited with the U. S. Bank. We say that the Bank caused the distress for its own selfish purposes. And here let it be remarked that no distress was felt though the deposits were removed in October, until some time after the meeting of

Congress, and the manufacture of distress speeches was commenced there, which gave the first shock to credit throughout the country. But we consider this question most conclusively settled by the recent admissions of the President of the Bank and his friends. President Jackson has been accused of violating the Constitution and laws of the land by the removal of the Deposites, and the Senate have passed a resolution to that effect. The President has protested against this resolution and appealed to the people. To you the final decision of this question belongs. How the constitution & laws have been violated, our opponents do not point out. The law authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the deposits when he shall think it proper. The right of the President to remove a Secretary when the interest or safety of the public require it, some of the ablest of the opposition admit, and is sanctioned by the practice which has prevailed ever since the adoption of the present constitution. But even the distress which the country has suffered by the removal of the Bank, great as this has been, is not the only cause of complaint against it.—It has excluded the directors appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate from almost all participation in the management of its affairs, under the pretence that they would disclose them to the people. How valid this excuse is, you will judge, recollecting that the people own seven millions, being one fifth of the Stock of the Bank. And finally as if no doubt should be left on the minds of any, as to the contempt in which the Bank holds the government and the people, they spurned with contempt from their doors a committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate their conduct, and refused to permit them to inspect their books, except under restrictions which they had no right to impose.

These are some of the prominent facts in relation to the conduct of the U. S. Bank and the course pursued towards it by the present administration. They now stand in deadly opposition to each other. Which will you sustain? If the administration is supported, you can change it at your pleasure. If the Bank triumphs, the chains are riveted on your necks forever. If corruption cannot be resisted now, we can have no hopes of the future but through a bloody revolution.

We cannot review in detail all the acts of the present administration, nor is it necessary. The prosperity of our country during its continuance is the best commentary upon its measures. A ruinous and oppressive tariff defrauding the many for the benefit of a few and threatening to dissolve the union of the States, has been modified and reduced in conformity to the great interests of the whole, so as to command the approbation of the people and compel the champions of the misnamed American System to abandon its defence and even to claim the merit of assisting in its overthrow. A system of internal improvement, by which the people were to be corrupted with their own money, had grown up under the auspices of the late administration, and had so deeply and firmly implanted itself in the country that it threatened to overshadow and blight the prosperity of the nation, has been eradicated by the President, sustained by the good sense of the people. Projects were already before Congress requiring for their execution more than a hundred millions of money, when the veto on the Mayesville Road Bill saved the country from bankruptcy and the constitution from annihilation. If we had time to pass thus in review the leading measures of the present administration we should find them all directed to promote the best interests, the prosperity and happiness of the people. But why should we repeat them? The people have sanctioned and approved them.

There is a charge against the present administration, which from the use made of it by our opponents, it might be expected that we should not pass over in silence. We allude to the management of the Post Office Department and the accusatory report of the majority of a committee of the Senate. We feel no disposition to justify any abuses or to shield any persons who may have been guilty of them. We are as anxious as our opponents can be for a thorough investigation of the affairs of this department, and if there is guilt or corruption, let it be exposed and punished. With regard to the Report in question, if we had time and space we would willingly examine every specific charge contained in it, and believe that we could show the falsehood or misrepresentation of each one. Its friends have been compelled to acknowledge that it contains many errors, and we believe they have failed to show that it contains any truths which should impair the credit due to the department and to the officer at the head of it, whom several of the leading members of the opposition in Congress have secretly pronounced faithful and honest.

The management of our State affairs during the past year has been such as almost entirely to escape the censure of the opposition. If they now venture to disapprove of a single act or recommendation of our present Governor, it is that which they most loudly applauded when first announced. Their praise or censure when bestowed for political effect is valueless, but that administration must deserve the approbation of the people in which its enemies can find nothing to unite in condemning. Let the people compare our present condition with what we endured under the Hutton dynasty and choose which they would prefer. If there are any who could submit to a change let them look back to that memorable era and from thence learn what they might expect under the domination of Mr. Sprague, since the same men would manage and control the affairs of State now that did then. We believe that we know the democracy of this

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District and State better than to suppose they
would willingly submit to such degradation.—
The choice is in your hands. By your united
exertions your triumph is secure. Let not the
supposition that our strength here is such that
no exertions are necessary, detain any man from
the polls or make him remiss in his duty. Ev-
ery vote may be wanted. Certainly every vote
should be given. Our opponents are complet-
ly organized. They have spared no pains in
mustering and numbering their whole force.—
Let us meet them fairly and the victory is ours.
The banners of the respective parties are un-
furled, each bearing their appropriate inscrip-
tions. These are the principles of Democracy
“When the laws undertake to add to natural
and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to
grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges,
to make the rich richer and the potent more
powerful, the humble members of society—the
farmers, mechanics and laborers, who have
never the time nor the means of securing like
favors to themselves, have a right to complain
of the injustice of the government.” “If it
would conform itself to equal protection, and as
Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike
on the high and the low, the rich and the poor;
it would be an unqualified blessing.”

The sentiments proclaimed by the opposite
party are these. “Let government take care
of the rich and the rich will take care of the
poor.” “Those who are obliged to depend
upon their daily labor for subsistence, never do,
never will nor never can enter into political af-
airs.” “A farmer never looks so well as when
he has his hands upon the plough. With his
sweat as upon the Statues what can he do?
It is as proper for a blacksmith to attempt to
repair watches, as a farmer, in general to legis-
late.”

Choose you, under which banner you will
enroll yourselves. Sustain that party whose
principles you most approve. If you feel your-
selves unfit to intermeddle in the affairs of gov-
ernment—unworthy to exercise the privileges of
freemen, bow your necks to the aristocracy
who despise you. But if you feel a disposition
to maintain that freedom which was acquired
by the blood of farmers and mechanics, then
assert your rights at the ballot box in Septem-
ber. There the battle is to be fought. Every
freeman is responsible for the event of this con-
test, and may Heaven prosper the right cause.

At a Democratic Republican Convention of
the inhabitants of Livermore, duly notified, held
the 9th day of August 1834, Robert Hayes was
chosen President, and Groves Catlin Secretary.
Wm. H. Bretton, Jr. Esq. and Dr. Charles
Millett were chosen as Delegates to attend the
Convention to be held at Paris on the 13th inst.
with power of substitution.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomina-
tion of ROBERT P. DUNLAP for Governor of
the State of Maine for the ensuing political year,
and that we will use all fair and honorable means
to secure his election.

Resolved, That we consider the nomination
of Peleg Sprague, as a candidate for Governor
of the State of Maine, as a burlesque upon the
understanding of the people, as he has totally
disregarded the voice of the people, properly
and constitutionally expressed by our Repre-
sentatives in the Legislature. And that as he
himself has declared, that he is “no man’s man,”
we may reasonably infer from his course in the
Senate of the United States, that he is the Bank’s
man—which of itself wholly disqualifies him for
Governor of the independent yeomanry of Maine.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable and
fair means to thwart the numerous devices and
machinations of the Federal, alias Peace, alias
National Republicans, alias American States,
alias (the newly christened) Whig party in this
State, viewing their measures to be in direct op-
position to republican principles, and calculated
to subvert our free Government and our free
institutions.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the
course of our venerable Chief Magistrate, as it
respects internal improvements, Nullification,
the settlement of our foreign claims for indem-
nities for spoliation, and last and least of all,
his bold stand against the cholera of the United
States, the Bank.

Noted, That the foregoing resolutions be
signed by the President and Secretary, and pub-
lished in the Oxford Democrat.

ROBERT HAYES, President.
G. CATLIN, Secretary.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
FEDERAL WIGGERSY AS IT IS.

Here follows an extract from one of the res-
olutions adopted by the new-fangled wig party
at a caucus recently held in the town of Brun-
swick. We understand that the proceedings of
this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Sec-
retary, and headed with the imposing title of
“*Whig Meeting in Brunswick*,” have been dis-
tributed pretty freely in the interior of the State,
particularly in Oxford and the interior of Cum-
berland County, as a federal electioneering doc-
ument; and in order to give respectability to
this emanation of federalism, the names of
Charles Weld and Francis D. Cushing have
been appended to it, for the purpose, no doubt,
of giving it additional political weight and char-
acter. But to the extract:—

“Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Brun-
swick, DESCENDANTS OF THAT NOBLE BAND OF
PATRIOTS, the Whigs of ’76, in imitation,” &c.
[Signed,] CHARLES WELD, Chairman.
F. D. CUSHING, Secretary.

How in the name of common sense, did these
sprigs of federalism become attached to “that
noble band of patriots, the Whigs of ’76”? Is
it possible that F. D. Cushing and C. Weld
can have the unblushing impudence to claim

themselves to be the descendants of a band of
patriots and Whigs? Really such hollow heart-
ed pretensions are supremely ridiculous. What,
the tender blades of torism and federalism u-
nited, pretending to be the descendants of a
“noble band of patriots”? It cannot be. The
We must, however, advise these young gentle-
men wigs to turn back a few pages into the his-
tory of their “noble” ancestors, and see how
well it will compare with their high and noble
pretensions to patriotism and devotion to the
best interests of the country. We are perfectly
willing their own, their fathers, and even grand
fathers true political character should be known,
—and in order to effect this, we will endeavor
to set history right.—We will commence with
the wig chairman of this caucus, a gentleman
whose pretensions to modern wiggy are by
no means misunderstood. His father, of whom
he is the “descendant,” is a gentleman of high
respectability, and of much more consistent po-
litical character than has ever been awarded to
his son. We would ask this wig of recent date,
if his father has ever maintained the federal
doctrine ever from the days of Jefferson till the
present moment? Was he not an uncomprom-
ising opposer of the late war? and is he not still
as having been as violent an opponent
to Thomas Jefferson as he is now the bitter and
unrelenting enemy to the administration of Pres-
ident Jackson? And we would also take the
liberty to ask this new-fangled wig—this self-
styled descendant of “a noble band of patriots”—
whether his venerable father is not now un-
favorable to the existence of a democratic or
popular form of government? This principle,
we believe, was a leading whig principle of ’76,
and one who was so deeply imbued with the
spirit of Monarchy as to deny the correctness
of such a principle was considered by the Whigs
of ’76, as a Tory, and treated as such.

But we will not stop here—we will pursue
the political history a little further, and inquire
if it is that he should claim to be “the descendant
of a noble band of patriots?” since it is a fact
that he, his father, and even his grand father
before him, have ever been considered of the
federal, alias Tory party? Does not this young
wig’s father, who is a federalist of the Hartford
Convention school, now, even at this very mo-
ment, publicly boast of his federalism, a man
too who acknowledges himself a federalist, and
who has ever stood identified with such Tory fed-
eralists as those who considered it unbecom-
ing a moral and religious people to rejoice at the
victories we gained over the British during the
late war? And moreover was not his “noble”
grand sire known and treated as a respectable
Tory in the days of the revolution?—But
we forbear—we will not, at this time, trace the
political history or genealogy of this young
boasting wig any further. Regard for his own
feelings, and respect for the memory of those
who have departed from us, and whose conduct
during the period that “tried men’s souls” was
of such a particular nature, that the mere recit-
al of it should excite in us the deepest feelings
of commiseration and pity for the unpardon-
able weakness of frail and erring man, alone ad-
monishes us to stay this unpleasant detail of un-
deniable and stubborn facts!

Our object in putting these questions in the
shape of so many notorious facts was to expose
deception and imposition, and merely for the
purpose of refreshing this young gentleman’s
recollection. SOME WHO KNOW.

An “epidemic mischief”—Fisher Ames.
In these days of federal boldness when the
OLD DONS of the party are brushing up their
politics, and are simple enough to believe that
federalism is becoming popular, it may not be
amiss to look at it, as it was. “Can the Ethi-
opian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?”
A federal paper called the Spectator, formerly
published in New York, in speaking of the
early situation of the country and its first settlers,
used the following language. “The moment I
must again observe, was all important. The
fate of unborn millions depended on the sys-
tem of policy they were about to adopt. Un-
happily for their posterity and the world, their
minds seemed to have been absorbed in their
own miseries. All those necessary regulations
and DISTINCTIONS IN SOCIETY with-
out which no nation can long preserve its inde-
pendence, were generally neglected or rejected
as encroachments upon their individual freedom.
The PRIDE OF BIRTH was entirely broken
down, and the vicious conduct of one or more
branches of a family, conferred no disgrace
upon the other members. Thus the greatest
incentive to domestic virtue and moral obli-
gations was cut up by the roots; and the PER-
NICIOUS MAXIM, that all men are born
free and equal, and endowed with certain in-
alienable rights &c, may be confidently asserted
to have had its origin in the establishment of
this principle.” They therefore married prom-
iscuously without regard to BIRTH, EDU-
CATION, or PROPERTY, and brought up
their children in such a manner as to be useful
to themselves. Accordingly Isaac was made a
CARPENTER, another a BLACKSMITH,
a third a TAILOR and a fourth a SHOEMA-
KER, to the utter exclusion of letters, and a
JUST SPIRIT OF SUBORDINATION.”

From this statement the intelligent foreigner
will readily perceive that in this country it is
NO DISGRACE to have exercised a ME-
CHANICAL PROFESSION, as many per-
sons of this cast have risen to the highest places
in the government.

In the writings of Fisher Ames, who was the
principal leader among the Massachusetts fed-
eralists, we find the following. “The immortal
spirit of the wood nymph LIBERTY, dwells
ONLY in the BRITISH OAK.” And again

Is there in human affairs an occasion of proflig-
acy more shameful or more contagious than
a GENERAL ELECTION? Every spring
gives birth, and gives wings to this EPIDEMIC
MISCHIEF.” Speaking of our Republic he
says, “It was therefore manifestly founded on a
MISTAKE, on the supposed existence of
a sufficient political virtue, and on the perman-
ency and authority of public morals.”

Here we see what federalism was. Now
place these things along side of what the fed-
eralists are every day uttering, and of what we
see daily in their papers, and every one will
judge for himself how far modern and ancient
federalism differ.

Henry Clay justifies Biddle in not wanting
to take a seat at the same board with the gov-
ernment Bank Directors, because they were
not GENTLEMEN. The Boston Courier
talks about the “HUGE PAWS” of the “FAR-
MERS,” and represents them as unfit to be
members of the legislature. Jefferson’s admin-
istration, Buckingham denounces as the “PRI-
MAL CURSE of the Country.” The “Keene
Sentinel” a federal paper in N. H. says—“It
has been said that Jacksonism is but a revival
of Jeffersonianism. We believe every word of
this, only the administration of one is more
theoretical, and the other more practical.” The
federal papers are every where denouncing the
Jackson party as “the rabble,” as “ignorant,”
wanting in “virtue,” &c. &c. One federal editor
in Boston says that “half the people in Maine
have not yet learned to read currently.”

But it is unnecessary to run the parallel fur-
ther—the who runs may read and understand.”
[Saco Dem.]

THE DEPOSITES.

It is one of the thousand falsehoods of the
opponents of the national administration, that
the removal of the government deposits from
the U. S. Bank, (falsely so called) was un-
constitutional and illegal, and therefore an act
of usurpation on the part of the President and
Mr. Taney, the Secretary of the Treasury.
And as the assertion has been a thousand times
repeated, we feel that we have been culpably
neglectful, for suffering it to pass so long, and
so frequently, uncontradicted, when it has been
in our power so easily to show its falsity, by
simply placing a section of the Bank Charter
before our readers. But better late than never.
Here it follows.

Sec. 16 And be it further enacted, That the
deposits of the money of the United States, in
places in which the said bank and branches
thereof may be established, shall be made in
said bank or branches thereof, unless the Sec-
retary of the treasury shall at any time other-
wise order and direct; in which case the Sec-
retary of the treasury shall immediately lay be-
fore congress, if in session, and if not, immedi-
ately after the commencement of the next ses-
sion, the reasons of such order or direction.

Notice particularly, that the Deposits shall
be made in the Bank of the United States, “UN-
LESS THE SECRETARY OF THE
TREASURY SHALL AT ANY TIME
OTHERWISE ORDER AND DIRECT.”

Such is the authority of the Secretary of the
U. S. Bank and placing them in other banks.
It is too plain to be mistaken by any man; and
after reading it, what should we think of those,
who falsely assert that it was an act of usurpation
unauthorized by law?

Wiggies, read this.—From the Springfield
Gazette (Mass.) an opposition paper.
“We are by no means satisfied that the
prospects of the Hon. Martin Van Buren are
not brighter than those of any other candidate
for the Presidency of the U. S. We re-
member the mistake of the national republican
papers in the two last Presidential elections,
and we cannot consent to take anticipation for
realities, the voice of the cities for the language
of the country, the change in a few Atlantic
States for a decisive change throughout the
Union. The whig papers to command our
belief, must show us more extensive majorities
at the ballot box instead of empty festivals at
the commencement of the struggle.”

During the late contest in the city of
New-York some of the old Tories were so
enraged at finding themselves called Whigs,
that they flourished their canes, and “swore
terribly,” threatening moreover to abandon the
party. On being informed, however, that the
whole thing was a mere trap, got up to deceive
the “simple multitude,” and that after the
election they would be known by their wanted
name again, the difficulty was arranged.

Oliver Herrick of Lewiston, in the County
of Lincoln, has been nominated as the federal
candidate for Congress from Oxford Congress-
ional District.—We think the Democrats of
Oxford, will give Mr. Herrick, of Lincoln,
leave to stay at home by a very decided ex-
pression of their opinion.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to James Mon-
roe, in 1795, held the following language:—
“You will see farther that we are completely
saddled and bridled, and that the BANK is
so firmly mounted on us that we must go where
they will guide us!”

The Whigs shedding their coat again. The
following resolution was passed at a meeting
in the Eighth Ward:
“Resolved, That we disclaim all connection
with the United States Bank.”

How forcibly this puts us in mind of the story
of the chameleon. First they were BLUE,
then green, then black, then white, then no
color at all!—[N. Y. Jeffersonian.]

to an... We are happy to be able
to American pit, may prove very distressing
of an empty and very gratifying to ev-
break down that and the after all the predi-
travagant appropriations—and the attempts to
verments by Senators and travellers by ex-
tees that the country was ruined, the co-
of the revenue is full of prosperity and hope.

The official returns for the two first quarters
of the year are, we learn, nearly completed—
and instead of the estimates of seven and a half
millions from customs, the amount exceeds 8
millions—and instead of one and half millions
from the sales of public land, the amount ex-
ceeds two millions. Indeed, we are told that
Mr. Taney’s computation in June last, in his
report to the Senate, nearly three fourths of
a million.

So much for opposition veracity, and proflig-
ate attempts to frighten the People into base
submission to the schemes of an aristocratic
and monied oligarchy.—Washington Globe.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in
South Berwick to a gentleman in this town
dated.

South-Berwick, Aug. 8, 1834.
We are all in confusion in this neighborhood,
in consequence of the fire which yesterday af-
ternoon consumed Salmon Falls Factory.
Nearly the whole establishment lays in ruins.
The loss is from 3 to \$400,000. Hundreds
are thrown out of employment. The fire took
in the picking room from the wool. Two or
three girls are missing—we expect they were
consumed in the flames—four jumped from
the windows of the 4th story and were much
injured—but it is hoped they will recover.
We shall all seriously feel the loss.

The Portsmouth Journal adds.—The building
where the fire originated is consumed leaving
nothing but the walls. A part of the office in
front, and a house and a store on the opposite
side of the street were also consumed.

Col. Peirce, the agent, was in Boston when
the fire took place.

The raw materials, and the finished goods
were saved. Loss estimated at \$180,000, a
part of which is insured.

Gentlemen from Salmon-Falls, last evening,
furnish us with the following list of Killed and
wounded:—

Mary Nowell, of York, killed by a fall.
Lydia Varney, of Elliot, burnt to death.
Harriet Hastings, of Wells, do.
—Thomson leg broken.

Sarah Nowell, of Portsmouth; Mary Jane
Leavitt, of Aton, Me; and Mehitabel Wilk-
inson, more or less injured.

One gentleman fell from a house-top but
escaped with slight injury.

Democratic Sentiment. “The blessings of
government, like the dew of heaven, should be
dispensed alike on the Rich and Poor.”—An-
drew Jackson.

Federal Sentiments.—“Let Congress take
care of the Rich, and the Rich will take care
of the Poor.”—Daniel Webster.

Those who are obliged to depend upon
their daily labor for subsistence, never do, nor
never can, enter into political affairs.”
B. W. Leigh.

A chance for speculation.—The Buffalo Ris-
ing Sun offers a premium of one thousand dol-
lars to any person who will explain the differ-
ence between a Tory of ’76 and a modern
Whig.

MARRIED.
In Boston Mr. Willard Bugbee to Miss Phe-
be March, of Taunton, Me.

In Steuben, by Samuel Moore Esq. Mr. Eli-
sha Parker to Miss Eleanor S. Leighton.

DIED.
In Gorham, Elder Hale Sweet, son of Capt.
Joshua Sweet, aged 84.

In Norfolk, Va, suddenly, Mr. Nathaniel
Fickett, of Portland.

In Poland, 5th inst, Mrs Clarissa, wife of
Mr. Eben G. Martin aged 24 years.

In Vassalborough, 6th mo. 27th, Sarah I
wife of Samuel Hussey.

In Boston, Mrs E E H Perlman, of Wilton,
aged 23.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all con-
cerned that she has been duly appointed and taken
upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of
JOHN RUST,
late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, de-
ceased, by giving bonds as the law directs.—She there-
fore requests all persons who are indebted to said decas-
ed’s Estate to make immediate payment, and those who
have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
ANN MARIA RUST.
August 4, 1834.

Bargains!! Bargains!!!
MOSES HAMMOND,
WOULD inform his friends and customers that he
has just received a fresh supply of

New Goods,
which added to his former stock makes it complete.—
Purchasers, desirous of good bargains, are invited to call
and examine for themselves, where they will not fail to
be pleased both in price and quality.

WANTED, in exchange for goods at low cash prices.
3000 lbs. WOOL.
5000 lbs. BUTTER.
Paris-11th, July 1, 1834. tf 46

LAST CALL.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of FORD &
THAYER by note or account are requested to make
immediate payment, or their demands will be left with an
Attorney for collection. ASA THAYER, Jr.
Paris, June 23, 1834. 11

Wool! Wool!

WANTED by the Subscribers,
5000 lbs.

WOOL, delivered at their Store in Paris, for which cash
will be paid at the highest market price.
ALFRED ANDREWS, & Co.
Paris, August 2, 1834. tf

Lambs
FELTS wanted by
Paris, August 2, 1834. A. ANDREWS & Co.
tf

New Goods,
C H E A P.

THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in
trade, offer for sale an extensive assortment of
NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON.—
Among which are
15 pieces Black, Blue and Mixed BROAD-
CLOTHS.

20 pieces KERSEYMERS & SATINETTS
pieces CALICO of the most fashionable col-
ours.

60 pieces French & common MUSLINS & CAM-
BRICS.

20 pieces SILK of different qualities—160 SILK,
Cotton, Open & French DUCKS.

100 Rolls HIBBONES, different colors—60 Raw
Silk, Worsted, Crape & Valenita SHAWLS.

150 pair of Gentlemen’s & Ladies GLOVES.—
200 yards CLOTHS.

200 yds BED TICKING—DRILLINGS, JEANS,
&c. for Summer wear.

3500 yards BROWN SHEETINGS—500 lbs
white & blue WARP YARN—400 pair
MORROCCO, PRINCELO, KID, CALFSKIN, &
THICK SHOES.

A great variety of CROCHERY, GLASS & HARD
WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES
of the first quality for family use.

Also—FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN & OATS.
A large assortment of PAINTS, OIL, & MEDICINES.

All which have been selected with the greatest care
and will be sold for a small profit for Cash, Credit or
Produce.

WANTED in exchange for Goods at low cash prices.
2000 lbs. WOOL.
4000 lbs. BUTTER.

Customers both old and new are requested to call at
the old Stand and the new (two Stores) where they
will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in
price and quality, and with every article that is wanted.
ALFRED ANDREWS,
SULLIVAN ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD,
Paris, May 26, 1834. tf 47

Valuable Land For Sale.
THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the
southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th
Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM
FISKE, at a great bargain. For information apply to
THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to
CHAS. E. BARRETT,
MARTIN GORE,
Wm. C. MITCHELL, Assignees.
Portland, July, 21 1834. tf 38

Resolved proposing an Amendment to the Con-
stitution of this State.

RESOLVED, that three fourths of both branches of the le-
gisature concurring, that the Constitution of this
State be amended as hereinafter proposed. The Se-
lection of the several town, Assessors of the several man-
sions and Aldermen of the several cities, are hereby
empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said
towns, plantations and cities, in manner prescribed by
law at their next annual meeting in September, to give
their votes upon the following question, Shall the fol-
lowing amendment be added to the Constitution of this
State. The Electors resident in any city, may at any
meeting duly notified for the choice of Representatives,
vote for such Representatives in their respective Ward
meetings and the Warden in said Wards shall provide
inpartially as such meetings, receive the votes of all qual-
ified electors present, sort, count and declare them in o-
pen Ward meeting and in the presence of the Ward Clerk,
number of votes for each person against his name, shall
make a fair record thereof in presence of the Warden,
and in open Ward meeting, and a fair copy of this list
shall be attested by the Warden and Ward Clerk, sealed
within twenty-four hours after the close of the polls—
and the Aldermen of any city shall be in session at their
annual place of meeting within twenty four hours after
any election and in the presence of the city Clerk shall
examine and compare the copies of said lists, and in case
he shall be declared elected by a majority of all the votes,
city Clerk of any city shall make a record thereof, and
the Aldermen and the city Clerk shall deliver certified
copies of such lists to the person or persons so elected,
within ten days after the election. And the electors re-
sident in any city may at any meeting duly notified for
the choice of any other civil officers for whom
they have been required heretofore to vote in town meet-
ings, vote for such officers in their respective Wards, and
the same proceedings shall be had by the Warden and
the Ward Clerk in each Ward as in the case of votes for
Representatives. And the Aldermen of any city shall
be in session within twenty-four hours after the close of
the polls in such meetings, and in the presence of the
city Clerk shall open, examine and compare the lists of
votes given in the several Wards, of which the city
Clerk shall make a record, and return thereof shall be
made into the Secretary of State’s office in the same
manner as Selections of towns are required to do.

Be it further Resolved, That the inhabitants of said
towns, plantations and cities, shall vote by ballot upon
said questions, those in favor of said amendment express-
ing it by the word Yes, upon their ballots, and those op-
posed to the amendment expressing it by the word No,
upon their ballots.

Be it further Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors
and Aldermen shall provide at said meetings, receive,
count and declare the votes in open meeting, and the
Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make
a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes,
in presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen
aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said
record sealed up to the Secretary of State and cause the
same to be delivered to the said Secretary on or before
the first Wednesday of January next.

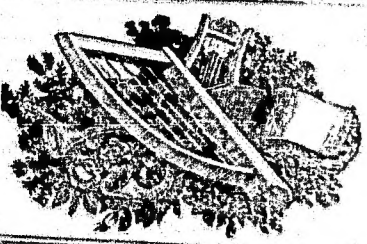
Be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall
cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers
printed in this State, for three weeks at least before the
second Monday of September next, and also cause copies
thereof with a suitable form of a Return to be sent
forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, to the As-
sensors of the plantations, and to the Aldermen of the
cities in this State. And said Secretary shall, as early
as may be, in the next session of the Legislature lay all
said returns before said Legislature with an abstract
thereof showing the number and state of the votes.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, March 6, 1834.
Read and Passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.
In SENATE, March 7, 1834. Read and Passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.
March 7, 1834. APPROVED
ROBERT F. DUNLAP.

PUBLISHERS of all the newspapers printed in this
State, are requested to publish the preceding for three
weeks at least before the second Monday of Sept. next.
ROSCOE E. GREENE, Secretary of State.



POETRY.

From the Boston P.
MINE GILL
I need not taken from art,
How deeply mine accents dwell,
Still on my lips in heart;
The beauty floats before mine eyes
In soft, celestial light,
Alike at orient day's uprise
And pensive shut of night.
Although afar—although afar—
Yet art thou with me still,
When evening's star, and morning's star,
Gleams o'er the twilight hill;
Thy beauty streams through all my dreams,
The night watches through;
And cloudless skies recall thy eyes,
The archangel's tearful blue.
The sinking and swelling heart
Of fond yet fearful love,
The bliss to meet, the pain to part,
It hath been ours to prove;
The wild embrace of blessedness,
By absence made more bliss,
The separation's pangs, which press
Its life-blood from the breast.
But think not months, however long
(For long all months must be,
Thence of my blessings and my song!
Which ever me from thee)
Shall e'er undo one tender tie
Affection's fingers weave,
Shall make less deep the daily sigh
Which absence eases to love.
Farewell! thou shalt not be forgot,
My beautiful, mine own!
Oh, may the sorrow of our lot
Bow down my head alone,
And these dried flowers, which, given to me,
Were moist with morning rain,
Shall bloom of thee, and breathe of thee,
Until we meet again.

REMEMBER THY CREATOR.

As that which is learned in youth is more permanently fixed in the mind, than that which is acquired in more advanced years, it should remind us all, and especially youth, that those things which are of the highest interest to human welfare, should be sought before the mind becomes crowded by a multitude of worldly cares and transitory concerns. 'Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.' This, of all subjects of human contemplation, is of the greatest moment. Think on God; meditate on his wisdom, consummate knowledge and goodness; and endeavor to realize that nothing unlike God, can promote the happiness of rational beings. By endeavoring to acquire wisdom, we endeavor to imitate our Heavenly Father. By exerting all our abilities to gain useful knowledge, we seem to approximate to the divine character. By rising above the weakness of human passions we seem to attain divine strength. And by exercising a spirit of universal love and goodness, we imitate the attribute of Divinity which gives worth and dignity to all the rest. Let the youthful mind be sown with these requirements, and generally speaking the harvest will be plentiful in old age.

Courtship in Paris. A certain Mr. Parr, being smitten with the charms of a certain Miss Ann Marr, a provincial belle, whom he met at Harrogate, was exceedingly perplexed to contrive how he should open his heart to her. At length he met her, and it was for the last time that season, at a public breakfast; and in the dread of losing her forever, he resolved even there to make a desperate effort to pop the question. Fortune favored the attempt. It happened, that opposite to the gentlemen there was a plate of Parmesan cheese, and near the lady stood a crystal dish of Marmelade. Will you do me the honor to accept of a little Parr, Miss Ann? said the lover, with a look full of meaning, and moving his hand towards the cheese. "Tell me first," replied the damsel, with admirable readiness, lifting at the same time the top of the crystal, "whether or not you are fond of Marr, my lad?" "Above all things in existence!" exclaimed the enraptured youth. The offers were mutually accepted and understood as pledges of personal attachment by the parties, although nobody else comprehended the equivocal, or discovered any thing in the transaction but common civility. The treaty thus opened, was soon ratified, and Miss Ann Marr was soon invested with the title of Mrs. Parr.

Substitute for a Soul. The custom of judging whether a man has a soul or no soul, by his disposition in regard to money matters, is not badly illustrated in an article from the Vermont Free Press, of which the following is an extract. A stuttering man, in great wrath, was rating a neighbor, who had overreached his wife in the sale of a rennet-bag. "I know you, you sit-tingy dog you. I know you and your fa-ther before you—when you was bo-o-rn your fa-ther found a so-o-out would cost a shil-liling and he could get a gi-gizzard for a ninapence, and so he bo-o-ought a-a-a gizzard."

Coming in strong.—The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following description of the western superlative:—A Kentucky steamboat

captain, dilating in a strall boiler; full presumption on the exord her in at the wharves "she trots off like a runaway horse, and she jumps all the snags and she banks."

Wool.—Wool seems to be taking a rise. Most of the clip in New-York has been brought up at 50 cents per pound, and shipped to England. Were inclined to think that speculators in this county have too great a harvest out of the wool-grower.—[Farmer.

STATE OF MAINE.

TOWNSHIP number one, in the second range of Townships west of Bangor, in Kennebec Purchase, also a gore of land, lying between Kennebec Purchase and South of Tanton and Raynham and Sandwich Academy Grants and Township number three, in the first range of townships north of said Bingham's Kennebec Purchase, containing about three thousand acres, will be offered for sale at public auction, at Bangor, on Thursday the twenty-fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Conditions made known at the time of sale.
JOHN HODGSON, Land Agent of Maine.
The Oxford Democrat, Eastern Argus, Agr. and Skowhegan Sentinel, will publish this notice till the time of sale.

At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, the petition of EDWIN JEWELL, Administrator of the estate of JESSE DEAN late of Bethel in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars and two cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Watford, in said County, on the fifteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.
At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, the petition of SAMUEL STICKNEY, Administrator of the estate of JONATHAN STICKNEY late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County on the third Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.
At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, the petition of ABEL LONG, Administrator of the estate of HENRY HILL late of Denmark, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County on the third Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.
At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, the petition of ABEL DEAN, Administrator of the estate of JESSE DEAN late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Watford in said County on the fifteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, the petition of EDWIN JEWELL, Administrator of the estate of JESSE DEAN late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Jewell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Watford in said County on the fifteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four, the petition of EDWIN JEWELL, Administrator of the estate of JESSE DEAN late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Jewell give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Watford in said County on the fifteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners to be held at Watford within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834.

THE undersigned, tenants and owners of land on and about the town of Watford, in the northern part of the County of Oxford, and respectfully represent that a County Road is now needed and required, and would greatly facilitate the settlement of the Townships in which they are interested, and be of public convenience and utility; they therefore pray this Court to view and locate a new County road for these purposes as follows:

beginning at the narrow at the head of the Wellesbrook Lake in Township number five in the first Range in said County, thence running in a south-easterly direction on or near the line between Number four and five in the first Range, near the Lake shore to the north line of Letter C, thence in a southeasterly course in said Letter C, near the shore of the Lake to the arm of the Lake; thence in the same direction to the Birch Guideboard as called in said Letter C, thence following the said Lake road through Letter C, to the north line of Andover North Surplus, thence through said Surplus to the north line of the town of Andover, thence down said road in Andover on a southeasterly course about a mile and a half to the high bank or Black brook so called, making such alterations to the road now located from the Birch Guideboard to black brook as public convenience and necessity may require, thence in a direct course to some point near the outlet of Ellis Pond, passing through a corner of the town of Watford, to the line of Township Number Seven, thence through said Number Seven in the most convenient direction until it shall intersect the Road located by this Court in June 1833 from the town of Watford to the town of Andover, near the notch so called.

GEORGE F. RICHARDSON & 9 others.

STATE OF MAINE.
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Moses Merrill in said Andover on Tuesday the twenty third day of September next at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereof to be served on the Clerks of each of said Towns & Townships, through which said route passes, if such Clerks there be, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said Towns & Townships, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper published at Portland in the County of Cumberland by the Printer to the State, the copies of said publications and each of the notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

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NOTICE.
I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Hypsebeth who has left my bed and board without just reason or cause, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
BELA WYMAN
Woodstock, July 28, 1834.

At Rumford-Corner.

CLOCKS, TIME PIECES, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. &c.

Wm. H. H. McGILVERAY,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has established himself at Rumford-Corner, where he will attend to all calls in the above line.

All business sent to him from a distance, by Stage Drivers, or otherwise, will receive immediate and careful attention.

50

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody by Daniel Merritt, field driver, on the 16th day of July, instant, at evening—one sorrel MARE, one dark brown MARE, with a yoke on her neck, and one sorrel colored COLT with some white in his face.—Said horses are alleged to have been taken up in the enclosure of Stillman Noyes in Jay. The owners are requested to pay damages, forfeitures, and costs, and take them away.

ALSON LOTHROP, Pound-keeper, Jay.
Jay, July 17, 1834.

3w50

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment.

THIS highly approved and long celebrated application for Rheumatic Disorders, is carefully prepared according to the Original Recipe of Sir Richard Jebb, Baronet, Physician to her late Majesty and Royal Family. It is doubtless true, that the excruciating pain, the deformity, and premature old age, which are the usual attendants and consequences of this dreaded disorder, are suffered by many persons from utter despair of a cure, or frequent disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made trial of Dr. Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment, even in obstinate cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received dessential relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in twenty-four hours, as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully and satisfactorily testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, which prove the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this most powerful Liniment in cases where other approved applications have totally failed. The Liniment is also used with signal success, and may be confidently recommended, for Chilblains, Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.—Price, 50 Cents.

The following copy of a letter to the Proprietor is inserted as one among the many proofs of the surprising efficacy of Dr. Jebb's Liniment in the cure of the Rheumatism.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1837.

Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain. I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years; and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor and the Sole Proprietor—Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug-Store, corner of Court and Hanover Sts., near Center Hall, Boston, and by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett Norway Village, where the above may be had, together with all those valuable Medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway; and by his special appointment, they may also be had